

The first legal slave owner in America was Black and he owned White slaves.

Did You Know the First Legal Slave Owner in America Was a Black Man?

Anthony Johnson (1600–1670) was an Angolan who achieved freedom in the early-17th century Colony of Virginia. Johnson was captured in his native Angola by an enemy tribe and sold to Arab (Muslim) slave traders. He was eventually sold as an indentured servant to a merchant working for the Virginia Company. Sometime after 1635, Antonio gained his freedom from indenture - it was then that Antonio changed his name to Anthony Johnson. In 1651 Anthony Johnson owned 250 acres, and the services of four white and one Black indentured servants. The Black indentured servant **John Casor** demanded that Johnson release him after his seven years of indenture. In March of 1654, according to Delmarva Settlers, Anthony’s servant, a man named John Casor requested that Johnson release him from his indenture because it had long expired past the usual seven years. Johnson replied that he knew of no indenture and that Casor was to be his servant for life. Anthony Johnson’s neighbors, George and Robert Parker, stated that they knew of another indenture for the said Casor to a planter on the other side of the bay. They continued to threaten Johnson with the loss of the servant’s cattle if he were to deny him his freedom. Johnson, with the influence from his family, released the servant, and even went to see that John Casor received his freedom dues. Freedom dues are materials and supplies given to the freed person in order for them to start their new lives with the necessary

materials. But after careful reflection, Johnson was certain that Casor was his servant for life; a slave. Johnson then sued the Parker brothers for unlawfully taking his property from him, and since there were no other indentures for John Casor, he was returned to the Johnson. The courts ruled in favor of Anthony Johnson and declared John Casor his property in 1655. Casor became the first person of African descent in Britain’s Thirteen Colonies to be declared as a slave for life as the result of Johnson’s civil suit. In the case of Johnson v. Parker, the court of Northampton County upheld Johnson’s right to hold Casor as a slave, saying in its ruling of 8 March 1655: “This daye Anthony Johnson negro made his complaint to the court against mr. Robert Parker and declared that hee deteyneth his servant John Casor negro under the pretence that said negro was a free man. The court seriously consideringe and maturely weighing the premisses, doe fynde that the saide Mr. Robert Parker most unjustly keepeth the said Negro from Anthony Johnson his master ... It is therefore the Judgement of the Court and ordered That the said John Casor Negro forthwith returne unto the service of the said master Anthony Johnson, And that Mr. Robert Parker make payment of all charges in the suit.” In a 1916 article, John H. Russell wrote, “Indeed no earlier record, to our knowledge, has been found of judicial support given to slavery in Virginia except as a punishment for a crime.”

Hidden Facts about Slavery in America

Many free Negroes owned Black slaves; in fact, in numbers disproportionate to their representation in society at large. In 1830, a fourth of the free Negro slave masters in South Carolina owned 10 or more slaves; eight owning 30 or more. According to federal census reports, on 1 June 1860 there were nearly 4.5 million Negroes in the United States, with fewer than four million of them living in the southern slaveholding states. Of the Blacks residing in the South, 261,988 were not slaves. Of this number, 10,689 lived in New Orleans. Black Duke University professor John Hope Franklin recorded that in New Orleans over 3000 free Negroes owned slaves, or 28% of the free Negroes in that city. In 1860 there were at least six Negroes in Louisiana who owned 65 or more slaves. The largest number, 152 slaves, were owned by the widow **C. Richards** and her son **P.C. Richards**, who owned a large sugar cane plantation. Another Negro slave magnate in Louisiana, with over 100 slaves, was **Antoine Dubuclet**, a sugar planter whose estate was valued at (in 1860 dollars) \$264,000.

In Charleston, South Carolina in 1860, 125 free Negroes owned slaves; six of them owning 10 or more. Of the \$1.5 million in taxable property owned by free Negroes in Charleston, more than \$300,000 represented slave holdings. In North Carolina 69 free Negroes were slave owners. In 1860 only a small minority of whites owned slaves. According to the U.S. census report for that last year before the Civil War, there were nearly 27 million Whites in the country. Some eight million of them lived in the slaveholding states. The census also determined that there were fewer than 385,000 individuals who owned slaves. Even if all slaveholders had been White, that would amount to only 1.4% of Whites in the country (or 4.8% of southern Whites owning one or more slaves). The figures show conclusively that, when free, Blacks disproportionately became slave masters in pre-Civil War America. The statistics outlined above show that about 28% of free Blacks owned slaves—as opposed to less than 4.8% of southern Whites, and dramatically more than the 1.4% of all White Americans who owned slaves.

Not to mention the other Black African slave trading Jews - the fathers of the very first mulattos and quadroons: Felix (cha-cha) de Souza, the Prince of Slavers, second only to Aaron Lopez. John Abrams, Abraham All, Isaack Asher, Justin Bosch, Joseph Bueno, Hyam Isaac Carregal, Solomon Myers Cohen, Henry Cruger, James DeWoolf, William DeWoolf, Isaac Dias, Isaac Elizer, Jacob Fonseca, Abraham Frankfort, Jacob Franks, Moses Ben Franks, Daniel Gomez, David Gomez, Isaac Gomez, Louis Gomez, Mordecai Gomez, Moses Gomez, Rebekah Gomez, David Hart, Ephraim Hart, Judah Hays, Moses Hays, Harmon Hendricks, Uriah Hyam, Abraham Isaacs, Joshua Isaacs, David Jeshuvum, Morris Jacob, Joseph Jacobs, Levy Jacobs, Samuel Jacobs, Benjamin S. Judah, Cary Judah, Benjamin Levy, Elizabeth Judah, Arthur Levy, Elzear Levy, Hayman Levy, Isaac H. Levy, Jacob Levy, Joseph Israel Levy, Joshua Levy, Moses Levy, Sam Levy, Uriah Phillips Levy, Moses Lopez, James Lucana, Abram Lyell, Jacob Malhado, Isaac R. Marques, Nathan Marston, Abrtham Mendes, Moses Michaels, (E)Manuel Myers, Naphtaly Myers, Seixas Nathan, Simon Nathan, Rodrigo Pacheco, David Pardo, Jacob Phoenix, Isaac Pinheiro, Jacob Pinto, Rachel Pinto, Simeon Potter, Itodrigues Rivera, Jacob Rob, Jacob Rosevelt, John Rosevelt, Raphall Abraham Sarzedas, Moses Seixas, Nathan Simpson, Solomon Simpson, Ezra Stiles, Jan de Sweevts, Simja De Torres, Jacob Turk, Abraham Touro, Benjamin Wolf, and Alexander Zuntz. As well as Rev. Isaac Touro, his youngest son Judah Touro, and his brother-in-law Moses Michael Hays.

Some of the other God-damned souls in the cesspool are: Rueben Gompertssohn, Abraham Auerbach, Benjamin Cohen, Elias Bouman, David ben Aryeh Leib Lida, Zevi Hirsch ben Jacob, Abraham Berliner, Eleazar ben Samuel, Aryeh Leib ben Saul Loewenstamm and his son Saul ben Aryeh Leif Polonus and grandson Moses Saul Loewenstamm, Jacob Triado, Joseph Pardo, Joseph de la Vega, and Rabbi Isaac Abravanel.

The following Jews were known dealers, owners, shippers or supporters of the slave trade and of the enslavement of Black African citizens in early New York history. Issack Asher, Jacob Barsimson, Joseph Bueno, Solomon Myers Cohen, Jacob Fonseca, Aberham Franckfort, Jacob Franks, Daniel Gomez, David Gomez, Isaac Gomez, Lewis Gomez, Mordecai Gomez, Rebekah Gomez, Ephraim Hart, Judah Hays, Harmon Hendricks, Uriah Hendricks, Uriah Hyam, Abraham Isaacs, Joshua Isaacs, Samuel Jacobs, Benjamin S. Judah, Cary Judah, Elizabeth Judah, Arthur Levy, Eleazar Levy, Hayman Levy, Isaac H. Levy, Jacob Levy, Joseph Israel Levy, Joshua Levy, Moses Levy, Uriah Phillips Levy, Isaac R. Marques, Moses Michaels, (E)Manuel Myers, Seixas Nathan, Simon Nathan, Rodrigo Pacheco, David Pardo, Isaac Pinheiro, Rachel Pinto, Morris Jacob, Raphall Abraham Sarzedas, Moses Seixas, Solomon Simpson, Nathan Simson, Simja De Torres, Benjamin Wolf, Alexander Zuntz

✧ **Israel Cohen** in his book entitled "*A Racial Program for the Twentieth Century*" (1912): "We must realize that our party's [i.e. the 𐀀 Communist party] most powerful weapon is racial tension. By propounding into the consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have been oppressed by the Whites, we can mould them to the program of the 𐀀Communist party. In America, we will aim for subtle victory. While inflaming the Negro minority against the Whites, we will endeavor to instill in the Whites a guilt complex for their exploitation of the Negroes, we will aid the Negroes to rise in prominence in every walk of life, in the professions, and in the world of sports and entertainment. With this prestige the Negro will be able to intermarry with the Whites and begin a process which will deliver America to our cause."

Murder of blacks & whites in the US in 2013
(per 1,000,000 members of the murder's race)

